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OIL WELL EQUIPMENT MISSING IS LOCATED

Man Charged With Having Annexed Tools and Equipment at Ontario and Vale Wells—Fights Extradition From Idaho.

Extradition papers have been prepared by District Attorney R. W. Swagler, or the return for trial of E. L. Shetler, who is charged with having stolen valuable parts of the Western Pacific oil well above Vale, and who is said and believed also to have taken tools and equipment from the oil well here in Ontario.

The complaint on which Shetler will be arraigned was sworn to by W. D. Myers of the Western Pacific company before G. L. King, and District Attorney Swagler has taken steps to secure Shetler's return from Twin Falls, Idaho, where he was located.

The arrest of Shetler is the result of some quiet detective work done by Mr. Myers after he found that the equipment was missing. The goods are alleged to have been taken on September 1, 1919, and hauled from the wells in trucks. This must have been the case for the property taken consists of heavy fly wheels, balance wheel and tools, ropes, pulleys and other side equipment for an engine.

ADRIAN FARM BUREAU WILL TEST SULPHUR

G. R. Purdy, Soil Improvement Committeeman Arranges Trials.

The reports on the benefits from the use of sulphur in some of the Oregon counties have been so favorable that every community farm bureau has adopted that as one of the soil improvement projects for the year. Of course no one knows that the yield of alfalfa hay will be increased on Malheur County soils by the use of this element, but a lot of people want to know.

Down in the Adrian community they want to know for sure. Count, Agent Breithaupt suggested that hundred pounds of sulphur ought to make sufficient trials for this spring, but Committeeman Purdy came back with an order for 3000 pounds. In reply to a mild protest against this "extravagance" Purdy says I explained it would cost them three cents a pound and that is what they gave me. I had to give them all a chance to keep peace in the family. The hundred dollars is no item. Now tell us, if you please, how to put it on. That is what is the trouble with us now. You get it here as soon as you can."

They got it.

A. JOHNSON, WESTFALL, CULTIVATES ALFALFA

Figures Increased Yield Pays Forty Dollars Day for Time—Uses Alfalfa Cultivator, Followed With Spring Tooth Harrow.

In discussing the cultivation of alfalfa, Allan Johnson, of Westfall, says:

"I have a field 20 years old that is as clean of weeds and foul stuff as any new field, except a little blue grass. The sheepmen like my hay because they say the ewes give more milk on it. I get a bigger yield, too. In fact I figure that I make \$40 a day for the time it takes to do the cultivating. The foul stuff takes as much room as alfalfa and has no value in the stack and does not yield like alfalfa."

In speaking of methods of cultivating alfalfa, he said:

"I begin cultivating when the alfalfa is two years old, using a spring tooth harrow. The next year I tear it up right with a genuine alfalfa cultivator (I don't mean one of these spike tooth disc concerns that they call renovators) then follow up with a spring tooth, crossing preferred, and then level it down with a heavy spike harrow. Do this every year and you will have the foul stuff cleaned out, your land leveled up good, and the soil opened up so the air and water can get into it. And the extra yield pays big wages, not to mention the quality of the hay you put up."

WALLOWA COUNTY RANCHERS PROVE EFFICIENCY OF SILO

Sunflowers and Peas Used and Prove Worth—Farm Bureau Responsible for Great Saving to Wallowa Stockmen.

The humble sunflower, plus the silo, plus the Farm Bureau, are revolutionizing feeding processes in Wallowa county, one of the foremost livestock counties in the State. The best grazing land in Oregon is found in Wallowa county, there being over a million acres of range with the largest carrying capacity in any Western district. This range is exceptionally free of animal diseases, carries yearly 65,000 sheep, 25,000 beef cattle, and 2000 horses. Although the Wallowa valley is one of the most productive irrigated valleys in the State, never experiencing crop failure because of a supply of 5.4 acre feet available for practically the entire valley, there is in most years a shortage of winter feed in the county, large numbers of stock being shipped to Idaho. This season was no exception and \$700,000 worth of hay was purchased in Idaho to be fed to Wallowa County livestock. And here into the agricultural practice of Wallowa County enters the sunflower, silo and the Farm Bureau.

The Farm Bureau, organized more than a year ago with a membership of over 300 county farmers, took up the task of determining upon an ensilage crop. Sunflowers, oats and peas were determined upon and demonstrations of these crops arranged. The sunflower proved the most successful and a silo campaign was staged, resulting in the erection of 26 new silos, 14 of which were filled entirely with sunflowers.

There was much speculation among the ranchers as to the feeding results which would be obtained. Farmers down in Union County have found that two tons of corn ensilage would save a ton of hay. Would or would not the sunflowers do equally well? Under the direction of the Farm Bureau, County Agent Mac Hoke arranged to check with the man feeding the sunflower ensilage. The results were satisfactory and the Farm Bureau arranged a second silo campaign for the week of Febru-

ary 16th. Meetings were held at Joseph, Enterprise, Wallowa, Lostine and Flora. In the first four towns Commercial Clubs served banquets to an attendance of over one hundred farmers in every instance. Professor E. J. Fjelsted of the Oregon Agricultural College, appeared in the program, at each meeting and discussed the wintering of livestock and the value of ensilage in the feeding. Professor E. L. Westover, of Oregon Agricultural College, discussed types of silos adapted to Wallowa County and held consultation hours at the Farm Bureau office at Enterprise. County Agent Mac Hoke discussed the plans of the County Farm Bureau and enlarged upon the campaign to place one thousand silos upon one thousand farms in Wallowa County.

Jay Dobbin, president of the Farm Bureau, attended most of the meetings and discussed various questions relating to the wintering of livestock. Hugh Wilson, of Joseph, discussed ensilage in its relations to the feeding of dairy cattle. Mr. Wilson brought out the fact that he had been able to produce a pound of butter for forty cents by feeding ensilage, his ration being 35 pounds of silage and 12 pounds of hay a day, whereas, without ensilage, it cost him 74 cents to produce a pound of butter, the ration under such conditions being 40 pounds of hay and five or six pounds of grain. Several of the farmers who fed ensilage this year for the first time, appeared on the program and related their experiences. To Hugh Wilson goes the distinction of building the first silo in Wallowa county—in 1917. The first season he lost seven horses because of feeding ensilage but stated that even so he was far ahead of the game at the end of his first year. Mr. Wilson was advised to build his silo by County Agent Spillman of Union County. He produced eleven tons of peas and oats per acre.

Carl Holland, of Lostine, stated that he had saved 50 tons of hay by having seven acres in sunflowers. He fed 500 sheep during the past year on an average, from the same acreage which only fed 300 last year, the difference being due entirely to ensilage and not to weather conditions. He figures the feeding cost equal in both cases.

P. C. Pelland, of Wallowa, had three acres in sunflowers. He constructed a silo 12 by 32 and showed records to prove that his silage paid

for the silo, one-half interest in the silage cutter and made him \$100 besides.

The results of feeding ensilage in the county so far this season, showed that at a conservative estimate, two tons of the sunflower ensilage, or oats and pea ensilage, had saved a ton of hay, and that the saving this year effected by the 30 silos with an average capacity of one hundred tons was fifteen tons of hay valued at \$30,000. Knowledge of these facts, diffused by means of the silo schools, or oats and pea ensilage, had saved a ton of hay, and that the saving this year effected by the 30 silos with an average capacity of one hundred tons was fifteen tons of hay valued at \$30,000. Knowledge of these facts, diffused by means of the silo schools, has caused the farmers to adopt the Farm Bureau slogan of "one thousand silos on one thousand farms in Wallowa County."

Hugh Wilson of Joseph, in charge of silo work for the Farm Bureau, states that the one thousand silos with an average capacity of one hundred tons, will save 50,000 tons of hay per year, which, valued at \$20 per ton will be worth one million dollars. He states that such a development in Wallowa County feeding practice would make the County a shipper of hay instead of an importer, and in addition to balancing range beef and sheep conditions would also develop a great dairy industry on the farms of Wallowa Valley, since even though the County might have feed to ship out, the people are so appreciative of the value of livestock that they will make every effort to have all the feed within the county.

WISE OLD CROWS SHUN POISONED GRAIN

The result of investigations by representatives of the U. S. Biological Survey as to the possibility of poisoning the crows which infest this part of the Snake River valley, roosting in hundreds of thousands on Crow Island, proved rather disappointing. After baiting the birds with unpoisoned grain, it was found that the birds ate all of the unpoisoned preparation readily, but as soon as a few had been sickened by the poison which was given later, the others took warning. In two trials made at different places, the results were the same. About a half-dozen birds were killed, whereupon the others refused to eat the poison, though it lay on the ground for days where thousands of them passed over and about.

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(GOVERNMENT CALL)

RESOURCES:

Loans and Investments	\$668,794.42
Overdrafts	128.90
Banking House and Fixtures	38,822.16
CASH	242,232.34
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	\$949,977.82

LIABILITIES:

Capital	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and Profits	52,066.45
Circulation	12,500.00
DEPOSITS	835,411.37
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	\$949,977.82

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